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is given an encyclopedic treatment; but it is doubted if in any other place will be found a better elementary statement of the general principles of the American Law of real property than in these 1588 pages of text and notes. It is much easier to find fault than to do good work, and we are all prone to the line of least resistance; which impels the final remark that the usefulness of the work would, in the opinion of the critic, have been greatly increased by parallel references in the citations to the various series of selected cases in which the decisions cited have been reported, including the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, and L. R. A., in all of which extended notes on the points discussed are often found; but more than all others, it is believed, reference should have been made to the various publications of leading cases on the law of real property selected and published for the use of law students. Reference to these not only gives weight to the citation, but affords a ready reference to many and directs the attention of all to the best collections of original authorities. J. R. R.

CASES ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. Selected from Decisions of English and American Courts. By Ernest G. Lorenzen, Ph.B., LL.B., J.U.D. Professor of Law in George Washington University. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1909. pp xxi, 784.

This is one of the American Case-book series of which Professor James Brown Scott of George Washington University, is general editor. The aim is "to supply scholarly case-books for instruction in the class-room" on all branches usually taught in law schools which "shall be uniform and symmetrical in plan and treatment" and show the "origin and development" of the law.

A company of well known legal educators have been enlisted to prepare these several case-books under the direction of the general editor. This work of Professor Lorenzen is worthy of commendation. While the real test of the pudding is in the eating, so that of the case-book is the class-room, still it is easily seen that the cases are selected with discrimination, and well develop and illustrate this branch of the law. The notes evidence an acquaintance with the Continental as well as with the English and American law of the subject quite beyond that available at many law schools.

The editor has found it necessary to eliminate much matter from the opinions in cases used from the statements of facts and in general the briefs of counsel. Doubtless most judges would prefer that their opinions should be read as a whole rather than that any one however competent, should extract particular portions and make such portions speak the law for the court. But with most subjects this editing is imperative from a practical point of view. To use cases enough to fairly develop the fundamental principles, in the time the law school gives to particular subjects if the full reports of cases are to be given, would require an amount of reading on the part of the student almost if not quite physically impossible. It seems a rule of necessity incident to the case-book system. And just here does Professor Lorenzen seem to have used excellent judgment. In the opinion of the writer little will be lost to the student by such abbreviations as are made. V. H. L.